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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Daily Commercial

RY IN HIGH PLACES—The action of
ylvania Legislature, in electing
Cameron to the United States Senate,
New York Sun, has evoked a storm
nation from the people of that State,
idly charged by the press—Radical as
Democratic—that Cameron bought
gh votes to secure his election.
ral was this charge, particularly from
paper, that the Legislature has been
to go through the farce of an official
ation. This matter is of immedi-
interest only to the
esylvania, but as an example
corruption and bribery it has a wider
It is true that an unpopular man, with
ion, can do no better than agree with the
ture of Pennsylvania; and the question
y arises, in that body-ism dominant than
rage of Legislatures? Is it less honest
at of New York? We believe that if
e-tenth of the rascality of New York
slation were made public, the hubbub
he election of Cameron has occasioned
sylvania would be comparatively but a
ainer.

MARKABLE MEETING.—The New York
Gazette says: Not many Sabbaths
since from North Carolina was visiting
city, and attended service at Dr. Tyng's
. Her eyes soon fell upon a lady sitting
r who was wearing a brooch and shawl
ner articles that she at once identified as
been stolen from her North Carolina
during the late war. After the service she
roduced to Dr. Tyng, to whom she told the
of the said property, stating the initials
could be worked on a shawl and the brooch.
ly wearing the articles in question was
spoken to upon the subject, and was
so willing to return the property to its
owner, saying that the troubles had
ught home by some one connected with
my. She had never dreamed of the pos-
y of finding the original owner, and so
he articles with freedom. The moral of
is that it is always pleasantest to wear
s that are strictly one's own.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

nard Stillwell, son of the late Judge Still-
of Zanesville, Ohio, was examined in
ville, yesterday, on a charge of forgery, and
itted for want of bail in two thousand dol-

weekly returns of emigration show that
housand four hundred and fifty-two emi-
s landed in New York last week, making
total since January 1st fourteen thousand
nineteen.

German Immigrant Society has just
lits annual report, from which it appears
of the 233,717 emigrants at New York,
g the year ending June 30, 1866, 92,000 Germans, most
em left for the Western States.

engine with twenty employees on board,
known from the track of the Long Island
oad, near Jamaica, on Wednesday, one
James McLaughlin, sustaining instantly kill-
the driver, the engineer, seriously and proba-
atally injured.

ew drain on the treasury has been organ,
n a scheme to construct a railroad through
s and Mexico to the Pacific, with enor-
grants of land and issue of Government
s.

ere are in the District of Columbia, Alex-
, Fairfax county, Virginia, and five coun-
in Maryland, one hundred and fifty-six
men's day and night schools; nine institu-
ory three teachers, and six thousand and
y-three scholars.

ius Herkelmyer, a prominent brewer and
ity citizen of St. Louis, died on Wednes-

St. Louis *Republican's* St. Joseph special
an act for preventing negroes and mulat-
from sitting on juries in Colorado, was
d over the Governor's veto by the Legis-
e.

s reported that the President will allow the
l of the amnesty clause giving unlimited
of pardon to the Executive to go into
without taking any action in the matter,
er signing nor returning the bill with a

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

wnsville, Monroe county, Ohio, with one
red and ten inhabitants, contains six
es of worship.

ntificate for the increase of the stock of the
ce Rolling Mill Company, from $100,000
00,000 has been filed.

total amount of taxable property charged
Duplicate of Cumbull County for 1866,
fteen millions four hundred and thirty-
housand four hundred and six dollars—
31,406) The real estate is estimated at $8,-
,806 the chattel property at $6,282,122
unount of real estate in the State of Ohio is
ssen is $455,105, and the cattle property
,020—making a total of taxable property of
,125 The special taxes levied in Warren
ge and paving amounts to $35,997 79.
Wash's correspondent says: "The sport-
fraternity of Central Ohio are having an
ing tournament in this county. Last Sat-
y's shot rose for $70 a side was met here,
een William Kendricks, of California, and
ed well known TURNER, and Henry Mor-
of this county, a young man who, during
war, served as a private soldier in the Fed-
my, and who since the war has been
ling through the United States running
ses. In the match race last saturday
ening was greatly in favor of Kendricks,
much to the surprise of nearly, young
ion defeated his antagonist, coming out
e feet ahead, at a little more than
less than $15,000 changed hands on this
, and including fifteen or twenty
ther match for $1,000 a side has been a-
ed to come off at Hebron, Licking county,
t Saturday, between Thomas, of New
, and Henry Bowen, the victor of last
day's race. Still another match of one
dred yards run, for $1,000 a side, has been
nged to take place at the county fair
nds, near this city, next Monday, between
ge Adams, of Missouri, and John Thomas,
e Vermont. The different competitors in the
ll races are now all in active training
ing. They are said accompanied by friends,
are betting freely.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

KIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURGH ROAD
e estimated cost of constructing the com-
pleted railroad thus named, from Dunkirk
the State line, a distance of fifty-eight
s, is about $1,000,000, or $50,000 per
e. Among the conditions precedent to the
pletion organization of a company, and the
ring of a charter, are the subscription for
k to the amount of $38,000 ($1,000 per mile)
the actual payment of 10 per cent. thereof,
ch amount of stock to be taken by the citi-
of Dunkirk is $10,000. We are informed,
the Erie *Dispatch*, that the amount is
ly or all subscribed for, and that there is
y reason for believing that the other towns
g the proposed line will not be tardy in the
ormance of their duty in regard to the enter-

THE CROSS CUT ROAD.
he Cross-Cut is now finished to a point three
n half miles south of Sherman, New York,
t the other end of the road, at Dunkirk junc-
n and Mayville, the work is being vigorously
ked forward.

THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING ROAD.
he annual meeting of the stockholders of this
d was held in Cleveland on Wednesday,
dent Tod, in his annual report, says "I
ect the data for comparison with others
e terminating in Cleveland as to local
vel, but all now know that our road is far in
ance of any other. The total amount of
ight for the past year amounted to 404,509
s, of which 269,000 tons were carried to Cleve-
d and Newburg. The number of loads
ding in ore for our coal cars" was 118,000 tons.
e "manufacture of iron in the Mahoning
ley has increased" to over 1,000 tons per
ek, and so rapidly, as to have furnished 44,
tons of freight for our road. You will
ve the report by reason of your having parted
th the main amount of the road, other parties
n conserves enjoy their larger share of the
its of this enterprise, for as your main pur-
se in the construction of the road was to de-
op the resources of the country, and as the
ome you derive from your investment in
stock of the company is necessarily remu-
ative, your expectations are fully realized.
you are aware, semi annual dividends of
per cent. each, free of State and National
es, have been declared and paid during the
st year, and like dividends may be expected
the future."

George Mygatt, Secretary and Treasurer of
e Company, presented the following balance
et:

ubbard Branch Sinking Fund	$ 52,900 00
S. Government 6-20 bonds	1,500 00
ip real Estate	21,362 00
al Estate	88,891 83
nking Fund, 80 Mortgage Bonds	148,300 00
ad 6 Cents Bonds	1,348 22
amation	3,229,151 81
ads	50,361 51
nited States	2,912 33
ndry Accounts	1,056 19
	$4,791,165 51
irst Mortgage Bonds	147,500 00
cond Mortgage Bonds	850,000 00
ird Mortgage Bonds	250 00
ock	666,200 00
ock Scrip	1,949 79
pital Stock	2,041,500 00
ad Bills	10,000 00
rofit and Loss	45,166 80
ividends unpaid	23,195 00
ndry Accounts	17,643 42
	$3,794,405 51

The stockholders elected the following officers
serve during the following year:

President—David Tod, Briar Hill.
Secretary—George Mygatt, Cleveland.
Directors—David Tod, Briar Hill; Frederick
Cleaman, Charles Smith, Henry B Perkins,
Warren; Dudley Baldwin, Joseph Perkins,
Cleveland; Stephen Kirk, Painesville;
ames Magee, Philadelphia, Pa; and R. W.
Cunningham, New Castle, Pa.

FROM KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Delegation of Kansas Indians Going to Washington.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 24.—A delega-
tion of Indians from all the tribes in Kansas
arrived it is evening, at Fort Leavenworth,
accompanied by Colonel Murpey, Superinten-
dent of Indian Affairs, and the United States
Commissioner Tuey will leave Fort
Sheridan House here to-morrow, en route at
which they will go to Washington, after which
A heavy snow storm commenced this after-
noon, and still continues.

Fenian Trials at Toronto.

TORONTO, January 24.—The Fenian trials were
resumed. James Kiley was found not guilty.
Thomas Gallagher was convicted, but not sen-
tenced.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE January 24.—A discredited rumor
prevails that General Rousseau has pardoned
Tutewiler, who was convicted of manslaughter,
yesterday.

Galveston Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, January 24.—Cotton market very
quiet; prices unchanged. Good 32½ to 33c.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1867. NO. 17.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointment of U. S. Marshals.

The Tariff Bill in the Senate.

Denunciatory Speech of Grimes, of Iowa.

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Cooper, of Tenn., Calls Judge Kelley a Liar.

Debate on Stevens's Enabling Act.

Mr. Stevens will Probably Move to Table it to To-Day.

VETO OF THE NEBRASKA AND COLORADO BILLS.

Transfer of Indian Bureau Determined Upon.

The Randall Banking Bill to be Reported.

Impartial Suffrage and Reconstruction

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.

United States Marshals.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Wade introduced a bill to place the appointment of United States Marshals in the Supreme Court.

Bill Reported.

The legislative appropriation bill was reported from the Finance Committee with amendments.

The Tariff.

The tariff bill came up at one o'clock. Mr. Grimes led off with a fierce attack on it, and a bitter denunciation of the Protectionists, whom he charged with subsidising the press and coercing men to the support of their schemes under penalty of political ostracism.

A number of amendments were offered, but none were adopted, except one to admit books, maps and charts, for the use of schools, free of duty, and one increasing the duty on linseed and linseed oil.

Toward the close of the day's proceedings, Mr. Sprague defended the bill as a commercial tariff, destructive of the manufacturing interests of the country. The debate drags along so slowly that it is impossible to predict when the bill will be put upon its passage. A night session to-morrow is probable. Quite a few several important amendments yet to be offered.

A Crowded House.

It having been announced in the morning papers that Thad. stevens would close the debate to-day on his enabling bill, and that Raymond would take occasion to make a very radical speech, the consequence was that the capitol overflowed with visitors. By the time the House met its galleries were densely packed. Such a crowd has been in possession this session. It was also noticeable that an unusual number of representatives of foreign legations were present in the diplomatic gallery.

A Passage at Arms.

During the morning hour the passage of words occurred between Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Cooper, of Tennessee. The question of Reconstruction was brought up in a debate on a bill prohibiting lands in the possession of the States to the United States for agricultural college purposes. Mr. Kelley said that Johnson had been guilty of usurpation in setting up the Southern State governments.

Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, said he excepted to Kelly's assertion of Presidential usurpation, and if he was permitted he would say to the gentleman, as the Scottish Sharmion had once said, "Lord Angus, thou hast lied."

Mr. Kelley said the gentleman was not permitted to answer, for while the usurpation was plotting he (Cooper) was the friend and paid agent and the confidential adviser of Andrew Johnson, and unless all conscience was extinguished within him, he was not permitted to answer.

Mr. Cooper said Mr. Kelley was again misstating facts. While he (Cooper) was the private Secretary of the President he had never received a dollar of his money, and when the gentleman said so he lied again.

The Speaker called both to order, and they took their seats.

The Enabling Act.

At one o'clock Mr. Stevens's enabling bill came up, and he yielded the floor to Mr. Raymond, who spoke in favor of the measure, creating no little disappointment among those who were anticipating a radical speech. The tenor of his remarks were in favor of still adhering to the Constitutional Amendments as the basis of reconstruction.

Mr. Washburne followed in a speech, claiming full power of Congress to deal with the Southern States as it saw proper. When he finished, everbody expected a speech from Thad. Stevens, but, to the surprise of the House, the Government of the House and the crowded galleries, said that unless he changed his mind he should move to-morrow to lay his enabling bill on the table. He then sat down, and the House proceeded to hear Mr. Morrill's speech on the financial situation.

A canvass of the House demonstrated that Mr. Stevens's bill would be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, instead of being passed, and he prefers its defeat outright, and by his own motion, to its reference as a mild way of killing it.

Another Veto.

The President's veto message of the Colorado and Nebraska bills is completed, and will probably go in to-morrow. The objections urged against the Colorado bill were in the main the same as urged in the veto of the same bill at last session. The President also objects to the proviso requiring the Territorial Governor to call the legislature together to pass a law for the new State declaring for universal suffrage.

Transfer of Indian Bureau.

The transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department has been fully determined on by the Military Committees of both Houses, and will be urged for early adoption by Congress. It is intended by this move to place the Bureau entirely under military control and thus avoid what are termed the evils of the present system. General Grant is understood to favor the change, while it is commended by the President and Secretary of War.

The Randall Banking Bill.

Although the House Committee on Banking and currency agreed to day to report the Randall bill providing for substituting legal tender notes for national bank notes, it is at the same time learned that a majority of the committee do not favor the bill, but deem it best to bring it before the House for an expression of its opinion. The country banks, especially in the West, are sending in protests daily against the adoption of the bill.

Selling into Slavery.

The Judiciary Committee, to-day, in the House, had up the investigation relative to selling colored persons in Maryland into slavery for crime, and were informed that the Maryland Legislature had repealed the law providing for such sale on yesterday.

Impeachment Memorials.

Thus far memorials signed by five hundred persons, asking for the impeachment of the President, have been presented in the House, and laid before the Judiciary Committee. To-day one signed by thirty-one citizens of Pennsylvania was presented, asking for his immediate impeachment.

Light House Wanted.

The memorial of citizens of Chicago, asking for the erection of a light house and pier a Thunder Bay, Michigan, was laid before the House Committee on Commerce to-day.

Tax on Leather.

The leather manufacturers of Chicago have presented a petition to the Ways and Means Committee, praying for a reduction of taxes.

The Gold Bill.

The Gold bill was discussed by the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and it was decided to amend it, but in what shape was not determined on.

Impartial Suffrage.

The question of recommending to the South the adoption of impartial suffrage, in order to effect representation in Congress, it was freely stated to day, had been discussed in Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, but on inquiry it is found that no importance is attached to the rumor in the proper quarter.

Not Going to Europe.

The *Star* denies that General Grant is going to Europe.

Had Interviews.

Generals Thomas and Sickles had an audience with the President to-day.

The Democracy.

The Chairman of the National Democratic Resident Committee, in his address last night, to the meeting which decided to recommend the calling of a national convention, used the following language: "For reasons which it is not difficult to understand, the Philadelphia movement failed to achieve that success which it at first promised, and which promise seemed sufficient to justify the experiment then made. We do not believe it expedient to repeat that effort under existing circumstances. In the next great battle thus fought, the Democratic party must march under its own colors. We must act in the capacity of principals, and not of mere allies, inviting to our aid, and on an equal footing with ourselves, the few conservative Republicans who stood firmly by us in the late campaign, and the thousands of distrustful Democrats whose suspicions then kept them aloof."

New National Bank.

The Acting Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Chesapeake National Bank of Kentucky to commence business with a capital of $100,000, but without circulation.

Colored Voters.

Four hundred colored men have been registered in Georgetown for the municipal election of February 1st. This is nearly equal to the white vote.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1867.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The gold and silver product of the Pacific States and Territories for 1866, is estimated at one hundred and six millions.

TRANSFER OF INDIAN BUREAU.

The House Military Committee have agreed to report a bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The National Academy of Science held a session at the Capital to-day, Prof. Henry presiding. Reports on different scientific subjects were presented.

PENSIONS.

The report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made to-day to the House, states the whole number of officers, soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 entitled to pensions under the bill presented, at 150,000; annual expenditure, $14 400 000; for an average of $12; total, $172 800,000 or with the expense of agents and Pension Bureau added, $175 000 000 The pensions are given under bill irrespective of term of service. It appears that the whole number enrolled in the war of 1812 was 527,654, of whom 266,916 served sixty days or more.

RANDALL'S BILL.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, agreed to-day to report to the House, for its action, Randall's bill to create a sinking fund and retire national currency. The vote in committee was five in favor of, and three, namely, Pomeroy, Hooper and Dawes, against the bill. one member was absent. Two members of the committee who are in favor of the principle of the bill will probably be opposed to it when it comes up for consideration, as they entertain doubts about the passage of the bill at this time.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

A letter from a high military source has been received from Little Rock, stating that General Ord's circular for the protection of freedmen and others under the civil rights bills is not carried out for want of an adequate military force, and a competent court to try offenders. The worst sections of the State are now said to be thinly peopled, remote from United States forces, and in them the Federal authority is not regarded, because it has not been long. In other and better sections of the class of men in these sections who have always resorted to brute forces were nearly all killed, and to make them peaceful the United States authorities, there must be more military force. These facts have been brought to the attention of several Senators, and it is understood General Grant has ordered the requisite military assistance.

RECRUITS TO BE FORWARDED.

The superintendent of the general recruiting service is ordered to send one hundred and ninety recruits to the Eighteenth Infantry in Dakota territory; one hundred and forty recruits to the Seventeenth Infantry in Dakota territory; two hundred and fifty recruits to the Thirty sixth Infantry in Utah.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, received yesterday $100,000 in United States six per cent. bonds, which, with the sum, the same having been received in acceptance by the Government of six sections, thirty five miles west of Fort Riley, Kansas, completed early in December.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. HOWARD.

Major Gen. Howard has issued a circular to Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau, that hereafter no charges will be made for fees exacted by officers or agents of the Bureau for services they may render in connection with contracts between freed people and their employers.

IN JAIL.

Leonard Huyck, late President of the exploded Merchants' National Bank, has been committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $20,000, to answer to the indictment stated to have been found against him. Some few persons offered to be his security, but were refused by the court.

INDIANA.

Message from the Governor.

His Resignation Tendered.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 24.—The following message was read in the Senate Chamber this morning:

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Having been elected to the office of United States Senator, for the term of six years, a privilege of obligation for this high mark of your confidence and esteem. This election is more precious to me because it was made by the free action, extending through nearly six years, of the individual electors of the State. To the large body of friends who nobly sustained me through the difficulties by which I was surrounded during the dark days of the rebellion, I am bound by sentiments of affection and gratitude which will rest only with my life. To the officers and soldiers of Indiana, whose devoted patriotism and heroic deeds have covered much larger page of the state and nation, I return my heartfelt thanks for their many manifestations of confidence and regard. My connection with them in the organization and support of the army will ever be a proudest period of my life. May our people hold them in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

Our beloved State has entered upon a new career of growth, prosperity and honor. Its great interests are dear to me, and wherever you will see to it, I am confident, that they are carefully and wisely fostered, and that no reproach shall be brought against her high character.

Governor Baker is able, patriotic and faithful, and now, with a consciousness of having tried to do my duty, and with earnest prayers for the prosperity and happiness of the people of Indiana, I hereby resign into his hands, under the Constitution, the office of Governor.

O. P. MORTON,
Sigled.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, January 24, 1865.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal the act appropriating money to pay for slaves enlisted in the United States service. Also, instructing their Senators and Representatives to procure, if possible, the passage of an act giving to the State Militia the same bounty as received by other United States volunteers.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 24.—The joint resolution ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed the House of Representatives yesterday, having previously passed the Senate.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—The House declared the seat of a member, Jackson vacated, because the member was not sufficiently loyal.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—The bill authorizing the city of Cincinnati to purchase its gas works passed the Legislature, and Columbus this afternoon by a vote of 67 to 21.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, January 24.—In the Maryland Legislature passed an act abolishing the article in the code permitting the sale of negroes into slavery as a punishment for crime. Also, one heretofore in no distinction in this State in the mode of punishing White and black persons. The Senate adopted a resolution against suspending bounties to colored soldiers.

ANNAPOLIS, January 24.—The eastern shore bill passed the Legislature to-day. The enfranchisement law also passed the Senate.

The members would adjourn to-day for United States Senator. No choice.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special says the Senate to-day defeated the bill for the Constitutional Convention. A bill was introduced in the Senate providing for a Board of Immigration, and appropriating $50,000 for the publication of pamphlets and employment of agencies in Eastern States and Europe. All the Democrats of the Legislature except one signed a request for Governor Robinson to name candidates for Congress, to go to Washington and assure the President that the factious opposition is between radicalism and conservatism, in which the latter was defeated, but rallying and now has given his friends in Kansas, who adhered to him, and not allow the Radicals to hold Federal offices. Colonel Blair will start to-night. Senators Pomeroy and Ross had a reception at Lawrence to-night, and will have another at Atchinson to-morrow. It has been snowing all the afternoon.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., January 24.—In the Senatorial contest, Powell received 48, Harding 47, Bristow 40, Robinson 1.

FROM BROWNSVILLE, NEBRASKA.

One of the President's Appointees in Trouble.

BROWNSVILLE, NEB., January 24.—Captain Bedford, democrat, receiver appointed by the President, Receiver of the Land Office, vice Charles G. Dorsey, procured a writ of replevin from the Mayor of this city, and in pursuance of which the Deputy Sheriff took possession of the records, which Dorsey had refused to deliver to Bedford. At dark, to-night, about one hundred of Dorsey's friends, armed with hatchets and revolvers, proceeded to the room where the records were deposited, demanded the records, and took forcible possession of them. Great excitement exists in regard to the affair.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO January 24.—Stocks—Savage, $1,725; Crown Point, $1,000; Yellow Jacket, $680; Chollar, $217; Imperial, $145; Legal tenders, 874.

The total coinage at the mint in this city for the past year was $18,000,000.

The ship Bridgewater, from New York, and the United States ship Farragut, from Panama, are reported arrived.

Flour—Extra, $5 50; superfine, $5 25; Oregon State, $4 85. Wheat—Choice Shipping, $1 75 per hundred pounds.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 24.—By order of the Secretary of War, General Griffin assumed the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, relieving General Kiddoo. General Griffin forbids the contemplated honors being paid to the remains of General A. S. Johnston.

Captain S. Newton, of the brig Golden Light, charged with perjury in falsely swearing to his manifest, has been acquitted by the United States Court.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Disgraceful Personalities in the House.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Exhaustive Speech of Mr. Morrill.

Early Resumption of Specie Payment Advocated.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill supplementary to the act to prevent smuggling, which passed.

The bill to grant aid to the San Francisco Central Pacific Railroad was considered and postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Secretary of War was instructed to report the names of officers appointed under the Regular Army bill last summer, who have failed to join their regiments.

The credentials of Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, were received.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing a territorial government for Montana, defining the powers of probate courts, legalizing public acts of the second and third sessions of legislative assembly, until approved or disapproved by the next session; fixing salaries of territorial officers, and relating the act placing Dakotah and Montana in one surveying district.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution suspending the collection of direct taxes in West Virginia, with his amendments, and another amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds with the amount proportionate to the value of real estate, which per counties here to fore within the State of Virginia in 1860.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported the legislative appropriation bill with a few amendments, viz: For temporary clerks in Treasury Department, $50,000; bureau of Statistics, $1,000; for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, $10,000. The increased compensation to House clerk is struck out.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill to provide for the allotment by the Chief Justice of members of the Supreme Court among Circuits, and the appointment of a marshal, at a salary of $5,000.

The tariff bill came up. Mr. GRIMES delivered a speech in opposition thereto, claiming that two of the large manufacturing interests of the country are dissatisfied with the enormous profits of the last six years, and determined to get at whatever cost, a little more money in their pockets. To this end they have purchased, one and control other manufacturing interests to unite in a demand for protection to labor. Labor, he said, could not be obtained with more truth, cull robbery of American labor and agriculture.

Mr. GRIMES then proceeded to examine and confirm the details of the bill, which he called a bill to increase the revenue and destroy the income of the country, and injure the agriculturists it pretended to protect.

Mr. HOWARD, from a committee, to put books, maps and charts, imported for the use of public schools, free of duty, and to colleges, societies, etc., upon the free list, was adopted.

Several other amendments were offered, including one by Mr. WADE, to increase the duty on linseed or flaxseed, which were all rejected.

An amendment offered by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, to amend the duty on linseed or flaxseed oil, so as to make the duty twenty cents on linseed oil to thirty cents per gallon, was, on motion, adopted.

The disagreement of the House on the Senate amendment to the bill relative to the appointment of pilots on the Mississippi river, the Senate insisted, and agreed to a conference committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill for the holding of a Circuit Court in Erie, Pa. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BENNETT gave notice that he would to-morrow or Saturday report the Bounty bill, and that he would call it on for passage.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to pension the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BILLWELL, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a joint resolution to carry the provisions of the Agricultural College Land act to Texas.

Mr. LE BLOND inquired on which side the gentleman from Ohio (Cooper) was to speak, in which he had declared that he was for the destruction of the Government of the United States.

Mr. STORES said that letter was the only word any man could put his finger on as evidence of disloyalty in the country. If that letter was written on the 30th of May, and on the 31st they were shaking the hand of Abraham Lincoln and the Government. He had fought for the Union, and he was glad to say that he had never been out of his copperhead connections, Applause.

After further debate, Mr DONNELLY moved an amendment, that the land granted should be obligation for this high mark of your confidence and esteem. This election is more precious to me because it was made by the free action, extending through nearly six years, of the individual electors of the State. To the large body of friends who nobly sustained me through the difficulties by which I was surrounded during the dark days of the rebellion, I am bound by sentiments of affection and gratitude which will rest only with my life. To the officers and soldiers of Indiana, whose devoted patriotism and heroic deeds have covered much larger page of the state and nation, I return my heartfelt thanks for their many manifestations of confidence and regard. My connection with them in the organization and support of the army will ever be a proudest period of my life. May our people hold them in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

Our beloved State has entered upon a new career of growth, prosperity and honor. Its great interests are dear to me, and wherever you will see to it, I am confident, that they are carefully and wisely fostered, and that no reproach shall be brought against her high character.

Governor Baker is able, patriotic and faithful, and now, with a consciousness of having tried to do my duty, and with earnest prayers for the prosperity and happiness of the people of Indiana, I hereby resign into his hands, under the Constitution, the office of Governor.

O. P. MORTON,
Sigled.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, January 24, 1865.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal the act appropriating money to pay for slaves enlisted in the United States service. Also, instructing their Senators and Representatives to procure, if possible, the passage of an act giving to the State Militia the same bounty as received by other United States volunteers.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 24.—The joint resolution ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed the House of Representatives yesterday, having previously passed the Senate.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—The House declared the seat of a member, Jackson vacated, because the member was not sufficiently loyal.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—The bill authorizing the city of Cincinnati to purchase its gas works passed the Legislature, and Columbus this afternoon by a vote of 67 to 21.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, January 24.—In the Maryland Legislature passed an act abolishing the article in the code permitting the sale of negroes into slavery as a punishment for crime. Also, one heretofore in no distinction in this State in the mode of punishing White and black persons. The Senate adopted a resolution against suspending bounties to colored soldiers.

ANNAPOLIS, January 24.—The eastern shore bill passed the Legislature to-day. The enfranchisement law also passed the Senate.

The members would adjourn to-day for United States Senator. No choice.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special says the Senate to-day defeated the bill for the Constitutional Convention. A bill was introduced in the Senate providing for a Board of Immigration, and appropriating $50,000 for the publication of pamphlets and employment of agencies in Eastern States and Europe. All the Democrats of the Legislature except one signed a request for Governor Robinson to name candidates for Congress, to go to Washington and assure the President that the factious opposition is between radicalism and conservatism, in which the latter was defeated, but rallying and now has given his friends in Kansas, who adhered to him, and not allow the Radicals to hold Federal offices. Colonel Blair will start to-night. Senators Pomeroy and Ross had a reception at Lawrence to-night, and will have another at Atchinson to-morrow. It has been snowing all the afternoon.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., January 24.—In the Senatorial contest, Powell received 48, Harding 47, Bristow 40, Robinson 1.

FROM BROWNSVILLE, NEBRASKA.

One of the President's Appointees in Trouble.

BROWNSVILLE, NEB., January 24.—Captain Bedford, democrat, receiver appointed by the President, Receiver of the Land Office, vice Charles G. Dorsey, procured a writ of replevin from the Mayor of this city, and in pursuance of which the Deputy Sheriff took possession of the records, which Dorsey had refused to deliver to Bedford. At dark, to-night, about one hundred of Dorsey's friends, armed with hatchets and revolvers, proceeded to the room where the records were deposited, demanded the records, and took forcible possession of them. Great excitement exists in regard to the affair.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO January 24.—Stocks—Savage, $1,725; Crown Point, $1,000; Yellow Jacket, $680; Chollar, $217; Imperial, $145; Legal tenders, 874.

The total coinage at the mint in this city for the past year was $18,000,000.

The ship Bridgewater, from New York, and the United States ship Farragut, from Panama, are reported arrived.

Flour—Extra, $5 50; superfine, $5 25; Oregon State, $4 85. Wheat—Choice Shipping, $1 75 per hundred pounds.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 24.—By order of the Secretary of War, General Griffin assumed the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, relieving General Kiddoo. General Griffin forbids the contemplated honors being paid to the remains of General A. S. Johnston.

Captain S. Newton, of the brig Golden Light, charged with perjury in falsely swearing to his manifest, has been acquitted by the United States Court.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Education of Soldiers' Orphans

REVISION OF THE MILITIA LAW.

The License Law for Allegheny County.

Legislature Coming to Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1867.

SENATE.

Report of Committee.

To incorporate the Brady's Bend Bridge Company.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Ridgeway—To abolish the office of Grain Measurer in Philadelphia.

Mr. Landon—A resolution instructing the Committee on Education to report a bill to regulate the education of the orphan children of soldiers, and to provide officers to carry out the provisions of the same.

Mr. White presented a bill for the final adjournment of the Legislature on March 20th. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Senate then considered the joint resolution of instruction against the confirmation of Edgar Cowan. The debate was postponed.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.

Incorporating the Safety Deposit Company.

Supplement to People's Savings Bank.

Public Bills Passed

Joint resolutions instructing Senators and requesting Members concerning the passage of a law to reduce the tax on petroleum.

To increase the pay of Secretary of the Commonwealth.

For a joint committee of both Houses, in connection with the Governor and Adjutant General, to prepare a bill to revise the militia laws of the State.

Public Institutions of Allegheny County

Senator Bigham, in the Senate, and Speaker Gross, in the House, extended an invitation to the Legislature from the managers of the public institutions of Allegheny county to visit them on Friday, February 8th.

Allegheny License Law.

The Allegheny delegation met this morning. Senator Bigham, at the request of the delegation, submitted a report relative to the new liquor bill, presented in the House by Mr. Peters, which was ordered to be published in the several Pittsburgh papers.

Both Houses passed joint resolutions to adjourn until Tuesday at eleven o'clock. There will be a large attendance of both branches of the Legislature in response to invitations extended them to visit Allegheny county.

MEXICO.

Departure of French Troops

A Proclamation from Maximilian.

RATS LEAVING THE SINKING SHIP.

Max. Deserted by the Church Party.

An Imperial General Defeated and Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—The steamship Victor arrived this morning from Vera Cruz on the 19th inst. She brought the remains of Ex-Governor Allen, of this State.

The French transports had arrived and were expected to depart on the 20th or 21st days with the French troops. A regiment of Egyptians had left on the French mail steamer a few days before.

Maximilian issued another proclamation, condemning in the strongest terms the conduct of General Sedgwick in taking possession of Matamoras. Both the French and Mexican flags are flying over the fort and Custom House at Vera Cruz.

The Liberals are camped within twelve miles of Vera Cruz. No hostilities had taken place up to the departure of the Victor. A train with provisions had arrived for either the French or Maximilian.

SAN ERANCISCO, January 23.—Colima advices by the Constitution to January the 12th, are received. The city is in possession of the Imperialists. Guadalajara was evacuated without a battle by the Imperial forces, and occupied by the Liberals. Lagoda forbids the passage of Corainas' troops through his territory. Only a few troops remain in the barracks at Acapulco. It is reported that the fort will be evacuated on the arrival of the flag-ship Victoria.

MAZOMSVILLE, (TEXAS, January 2) —Generals Ord, who is relieved from General Louis Potosi, is to be evacuated by him as soon as the Liberals advance upon the capital.

Escondedo left Monterey for the interior on the 15th inst. He left the head of the largest Liberal army ever organized.

Fifth Sabal succeeded in raising several thousand dollars by forced loans on merchants and sent money, &c., to Carbidan the 12th inst., with orders to proceed at once to Victoria, Tampico, who is recruiting and arming in the ranchettes, is still in the vicinity of Matamoras. He says he will not leave the State of Tamaulipas. At all events he will be likely to pronounce for Oregon.

Benito Juarez arrived at Durango on the 26th ult. A fine of $20,000 was imposed on and between three and four hundred thousand dollars was collected from the 16th of April, 1865, also re ising heavy loans from the citizens. The capital has been made the seat of the Government in that city.

The negro patriot "Garb," at Brownsville, killed a citizen and a gentleman on the evening of the 16th inst.

Mexican politicians are certain Ortega will soon be President of the Republic of Mexico if Maximilian leaves.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Mexican news via Havana, gives a report that Maximilian, seeing the impossibility of calling a national congress, has determined, in accordance with the French, to convoke a meeting of notables, to declare to them that the empire is a failure, and to base upon that declaration his abdication and withdrawal. The Liberal party, seeing the instability of Maximilian, are now trying to induce their peace with the Liberal party

ercial

...ARY 25, 1867.

In the Senate of Wisconsin a bill has been reported, requesting Senator DOOLITTLE to resign his seat in the United States Senate. His switching off, as it may be called, on the siding laid by Mr. JOHNSON, is the occasion of this dissatisfaction in the State with its representative at Washington. The request seems to be consistent with the doctrine of representation. How can a man represent a constituency, when his every act is liable, though his aberration, to be at variance with their interest, their opinion and their will? There ought to be a close sympathy and ingenuous confidence mutually between the constituency and the representative.

THE policy of those who indulge in menaces of war, in order to promote their party ends, it is not easy to understand. Mr. BROOKS's Connecticut speech, and the outgivings of a rabid Democratic paper in Washington, and the proposition of a man in the Kentucky Legislature to raise ten regiments, to be subject to the call of the President, are all to be classed under the head of silly things. They can hardly be expected to intimidate anybody. Fighting, for lack of argument and right, never pays, and to talk about it in the way of menace, is not a str ong indication of good conscience or of good sense. Mr. BROOKS, either for his part, had no relish for fighting, when he had a chance, and in a worthy cause, and it is not worth his while to talk sulphur and saltpeter talk now, when everybody is disposed to peace and good order.

LOBBYING IN LEGISLATURES.

A new phase of chicanery, in connection with legislative proceedings, has been discovered. That well-known class of hangers-on, called in some States "Borers," and in others, "lobby members," are implicated by this discovery in a very shabby trick. Their regular business is reputed to be to push bills through or to prevent their passage, according as their engagements to their constituents may require. In this work the principal instrument is said to be money, which is made available, according to the antique phrase, "by hook or by crook." This is said to be a very effective method.

Now the discovery has been lately made, in a highly respectable capital of one of the States, that the money entrusted for specific purposes, to some of this class of extra official legislators, has been diverted from its course and expended merely to subserve the gratification of borers themselves in the way of eating, drinking and making merry. And what makes this breach of trust the more annoying, to all aggrieved by the affair is, that they can not, without danger of implication and loss of credit, make any public complaint or seek any redress.

We cannot say that our sympathy is greatly enlisted in their behalf. Not that we consider attention to a pending bill in the Legislature wrong. It may be both right and right to employ argument and persuasion in favor of a bill, and in its passage. But the employment, in the hands of professors, for swaying the minds of those who may be susceptible of such cannot be too pointedly As it is plain that venal legislation cannot be wise and safe legislation, so it is equally as plain that mercenary motives should not be appealed to in this important business. The habit of reflecting on the integrity of legislative bodies has, there is reason to fear, done injustice to them, and injury to the power of laws enacted by them. Both results are to be regretted. But it cannot be denied that the boring and lobbying, as often conducted, has been the principal occasion of the reproach to which we have referred. The evil has grown to a magnitude and an effrontery that imperatively demand the application of some means for abating it, in order to redeem the credit of legislative bodies.

ROAD AND WATER CARRIAGE

The condition of New York City, with regard to the moving of its immense population through its streets, is a very good representation of the state of the country, as to its means of transportation between the East and the West. As the Metropolitans seem destined to subterranean and aerial modes of conveyance, for the relief of their streets, so it is apparent that the existing difficulty of road transportation, along the great lines of travel are suggesting, in many quarters, the propriety of taking to the long neglected *water*, as a means of transit. The mighty West evidently has this thought under consideration, and is feeling around with decided earnestness for feasible plans of improvement and extension for their already extensive water communications.

In this part cular locality, there is abundant ground for lively interest in this subject. We have already a water communication with the West and Northwest, as well as excellent road connections. But it cannot be disguised, that our water connection does not enter at all into the various and comprehensive projects of the West. The Mississippi, south of us, and the lakes, north of us, are, as they regard it, their only water outlets. And it would be by no means surprising, if the former, now open and free, after six years interruption by the rebellion, should become more used than ever before. By boats and barges, the immense surplus products of the West could find a market through that channel with equal certainty and with less expense than by railroad.

There are some facts which make this not only plain, but of weighty consideration on this subject. Grain is raised with as little expense in Illinois as in California, and on leaving the hands of the producer sells as cheap. Yet grain is brought from California, by way of Cape Horn, to markets on the Atlantic coast and sold at better profit than grain brought by rail from Illinois. It is maintained that freights from some points can now be carried with advantage to Eastern markets by way of the Mississippi river, and on the regulation of affairs disordered by the war, that will be, no doubt, a course followed by a large amount of trade.

The practical use to be made of the rising current of thought on this subject, in this locality, will suggest itself to every thinking mind. It is to secure as much improvement as possible in our *water* communications, and as much increase as possible to our railroad connections therewith. We have been led, by the influence of the times, to underrate the value of our water communications. It will, we have no doubt, be an occasion of astonishment, to those who look back to these times, from twenty years hence, that their fathers were so indifferent to the immense value of having perhaps ten thousand miles of navigable waters open to them from the very threshold of this city, and all this extent lying bordered on both sides with fertile lands, busy cities and towns, and intelligent, enterprising populations. This transient oblivion of the value of our rivers has been induced partly by the popular prestige of railroads, and partly by the difficulty of half a dozen shallow places in the Ohio. To remove the latter is a fitting work for Pittsburgh capital and enterprise, if it cannot be obtained from Government. And the reward would speedily be seen in the immense business done on the rivers and wharves, far exceeding that of former days. And then, with additional outlets East, Pittsburgh would be second to no city on the western slope for the extent and variety of its business.

RUSH TO THE CITIES.

New York city does not appear, by the state census, where returns have lately been published, to be quite so populous a place as it was supposed to be. A falling off of something like 50,000 in the population seems to have occurred since 1860, no doubt this is in part owing to the same cause that keeps Pittsburgh from showing fairly and truly in the census. The increase of New York has been around New York, like that of our own city.

There has been a somewhat loud outcry, for a couple of years past, against the tendency of people to change their residence from the country to the cities. Nor is it reasonable to suppose this well-meant and seasonable caution has had no effect. The transient experience of life in the city has been sufficient in many cases to set in motion, and the force which, in originality cases, is wasted, but in this is stored up, is gradually communicated to the ball, after it has begun to move. The change is ignited by a trestle, the explosion commencing at the right hand line of the ball, but between the latter and the gunpowder are placed five peds of felt, three feet the ball having been, for the sake of illustration, inclosed with a leaf master. The arrangement altogether changes the nature of the explosion. Still the smoke escapes from the muzzle instead of the flame, and the penetrative effect of the ball is much greater than that of a ball from an ordinary musket. If the peds are removed, the force of the recoil of the weapon is proportionately increased.

A New Firearm.

It is known that the inertia of the ball in a musket causes a certain time to elapse after the explosion of the powder before the ball is set in motion. A certain amount of the explosive force of the powder, therefore, is wasted, and the more rapid the explosion the greater the loss from this cause. To obviate this, an artisan of Liege has invented a new breech-loader, in which the force of the charge is first communicated to an elastic body, which is easily set in motion, and the force which, in ordinary cases, is wasted, but in this is stored up, is gradually communicated to the ball, after it has begun to move. The charge is ignited by a trestle, the explosion commencing at the right hand line of the ball, but between the latter and the gunpowder are placed five peds of felt, three feet the ball having been, for the sake of illustration, inclosed with a leaf master. The arrangement altogether changes the nature of the explosion. Still the smoke escapes from the muzzle instead of the flame, and the penetrative effect of the ball is much greater than that of a ball from an ordinary musket. If the peds are removed, the force of the recoil of the weapon is proportionately increased.

New Plan of Reconstruction.

A Washington special to the New York *Times* of yesterday says: "Since last November the leading politicians, North and South, Republicans, Democrats, and ex-Rebel alike, have been at work on a plan whereby the differences between the North and the South, and between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government would be satisfactorily adjusted. Suffrage and amnesty form the basis of the principles involved. For instance, if South Carolina will accept the Massachusetts suffrage franchise, the President is willing to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all who approve of it. The people of South Carolina, backs as well as whites, can accept it or reject it as they choose, and Congress will determine on their admission. The Administration is seriously considering this proposition.

ALEXANDER SMITH.—Mr. Alexander Smith, well known as author of "A Life Drama," and other poems, died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, on January 5, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Smith, who was the son of a pattern designer, was born at Kilmarnock, on December 31, 1830, so that he had just entered his 37th year. His first work, "A Life Drama," was written by him while engaged in his father's business, and published in Glasgow in 1852, and afterward with other poems, in a volume, in 1853. In 1855, he published, in conjunction with Mr. Aytoun, "Poems on the (Crimean) War," and in 1857, "City Poems," and "Elwin of Delra." On a subsequent date he distinguished himself as a prose writer, publishing in 1863 "Dreamthorp"; in 1864, "A Summer in Skye," and "Alfred Hagart's Household." He was also a frequent contributor to *Good Works* and other serials. In 1863 he was appointed to the secretaryship of the Edinburgh University. He married about ten years ago, and has left a widow and family.

PAPER MANUFACTURING IN THE WEST.—The Chicago Fibre and Paper Company has recently been organized under the general manufacturing law of Illinois, with a cash capital of $500,000, and are now manufacturing paper under several recent patents to R. B. Meech. They have applied to the present Legislature for a charter to increase their capital to $1,000,000, for the purpose of erecting mills over many economical processes for reducing, washing and bleaching paper pulp from rags, old rope, straw, and especially from rough grasses, whereby they make a saving of not less than $30 to $60 per ton in making paper. These processes and patents, belonging to this company, are owned and was completely ruined. A merchant in this city, New Orleans, who travels to and from the river and through the South, and advanced supplies to many planters last year, took me last fall how much money he had invested, and he says it will be impossible to plant as much this year as last, because the means are wanting. Credit was exhausted last year, and the merchants who advanced for planters will, in many cases, not be able to collect their bills. There are splendid farms on the Mississippi, but the risks are greater than in North Carolina. As to the price of cotton, I find the general impression is that from two-thirds to three fourths of the crop is now in the market. A majority of planters have been obliged to sell to meet their bills. The crop will hardly go above a million bales. Therefore the price must go up 50 and 60.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Some of the boys at Russian public schools at Moscow, Petersburg, Kiew and Kasan have sent Count Bismark a warm letter of thanks for having so greatly facilitated the study of the most difficult part of European geography—namely, the political geography of Germany!

The Ohio Supreme Court on Tuesday rendered a decision in the case of Haines vs. The State of Ohio, on a writ of error from Ashtabula county, where Haines was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sent to the penitentiary under sentence for life. He has been in prison since the spring term of 1855, nearly twelve years. The Court ordered the release of Haines, for a defect in the indictment on which he was convicted.

The following has been promulgated in a circular from the Ordnance Office: Brevet Brigadier General Hagner having reported the occurrence of a well authenticated case of spontaneous combustion at Watervliet Arsenal, it is deemed of sufficient importance to communicate the attendant circumstances for the information of ordnance officers. This combustion resulted from the spreading of sawdust instead of sand, as was ordered, on some linseed oil which had leaked from a barrel. The sawdust thus mixed with oil ignited spontaneously in twelve hours, in a cellar where it had been placed in a box, but was discovered and the fire extinguished without doing any damage. The temperature of the cellar was thirty six degrees, indicating that a low temperature will cause spontaneous combustion in a mixture of linseed oil and sawdust.

The London *Queen* says: To those who have worn down their teeth in masticating poor tough cow beef, we will say that carbonate of soda will be found a remedy for the evil. Let the steaks, the day before using, into slices about two inches thick, rub over them a small quantity of soda, wash off next morning, cut into suitable thickness, and cook to notion. The same process will answer for fowl, legs of mutton, etc. Try it, all who love delicious tender dishes of beef.

There have been in the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States 82 bishops, of whom 43 survive. This includes two missionary bishops. In order of seniority Bishop Elliott was third on the list of bishops living, and thirty-seventh on the roll of the American church. He was consecrated February 28, 1841, in Christ's church, Savannah, by Bishop Meade, Bishop Ives and Bishop Gadsen. He was made Bishop in the Confederacy after the death of Bishop Mesde, Bishop Otey and Bishop Polk. Six of the Southern Bishops have died within the last six years, viz: Bishop Polko, of Alabama, January, 1861; Bishop Meade, of Virginia, March, 1862; Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, April, 1863; Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, June, 1863; Bishop Rutledge, of Florida, November, 1866; Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, December, 1866. Six Northern Bishops and one missionary bishop have died within the same time.

The honor of setting up the first printing press belongs to Massachusetts. The first newspaper published in North America was the Boston *News Letter*, begun in 1704 by John Campbell. The Boston *Gazette*, published in December, 1719, by William Brooker, and printed by James Franklin, was the second newspaper. Then came the *New England Courant*, the Boston *Weekly Rehearsal* and Boston *Evening Post* were next established by Thomas Fleet —whose mother was the veritable "Mother Goose." The first newspaper published in Connecticut was the New York *Gazette*, by William Bradford, in 1725. The *American Weekly Mercury*, which was noted for the rackiness of its advertisements, of which the following is an example: "Whereas, the wife of Peter Stubbs has left his bed and board, the public are cautioned against trusting her, as he will pay no debts of her contracting. N. B.—The best of Gards'n Seed sold by the same Peter Smith, at the sign of the Golden Hammer."

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday says: "We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury is now engaged in considering the question of issuing a new fractional currency. For the present, however, he wants to get out of his troubles by proving it a game of "science," a question which this Court is about to decide.

On Friday last, at Rousseville, Venango county, Mrs. Hills and a girl in her employ named Mary Dunlap, were burned so badly that they soon died within a few hours of each other from the effects of the accident Mrs. Hills was engaged in kindling the fire by pouring oil from a can, when it suddenly ignited and exploded the can, completely saturating the garments of both ladies with the burning fluid, the whole body of each of which almost instantly prostrated them, and their clothes were completely burned from them before assistance could be rendered. At last the frantic shrieks of Mrs H. arrested the attention of a passing teamster, who succeeded in just in time to save the building from burning down upon them, but too late to alleviate the awful sufferings of the unfortunate victims.

A midnight mission among the fallen women is in contemplation at New York.

Judge Daley, of New York has decided that the fines imposed upon members of the trades unions associations, according to the by-laws for violating the rules of the associations, can be collected the same as other debts by action at law.

The agricultural papers are recommending the shooting of animals by pistol balls, instead of sticking them. A pistol carrying a ball as large as a pea will suffice for the work. Walk quietly up to the animal, say within six or eight feet, and discharge the ball into head, midway between the ears, but a little below them. If the shot has been a true one, he will fall dead instantly, and probably without the slightest sensation of pain. He may then be bled at once.

PERSONAL.

—Says the Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican*, "Simon Cameron is a cunning Christian. After beating Forney so badly, he went to him and told him he did not cherish any angry feelings on account of his opposition and abuse, and hoped they might work harmoniously together. 'How pleasant 'tis to see,' &c."

—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says: "I went last night to hear 'Faust,' Miss Kellogg, the prima donna, is a genuine Yankee girl. My attention was absorbed in her hair. Whether it was naturally curled, I know not, but it was glorious, golden, wavy. I do remember me, now, that her voice is a slender, clear soprano, of considerable compass, and capable, at times, of a melting sweetness—quite as good a voice as I ever heard before she crazed all Europe. Kellogg's eyes are too small and close together, and she lacks body sadly. A 'chiel' is as essential to a singer as a barman to a freelunch. She acts with a good deal of spirit, but her face is deficient in expression. He soul, in the last scene, ascended to heaven in a crank-sided manner, and the audience very properly hissed the slantin dicular apotheosis."

—The *National Intelligencer* tells the following story of Maggie Mitchell: "A young man of excellent qualities, who had once been with her on the stage, was drafted during the war. He was poor, but had just obtained employment under the Government, where, with great usefulness, he was then till now continued. His associates had contributed several hundred dollars to aid him in securing a substitute, Five hundred dollars were still needed, as substitutes were then very high. He sat down and wrote to Maggie Mitchell, stating his case, and by return mail came the draft for five hundred dollars, with not the slightest intimation that she expected it ever to be returned, though, to the honor of the young man, we should add that the savings from his service from the conscript purpose, and that it was in due time paid in full." Very kind that, of Maggie, but not very manly in the excellent young man.

—A spiritual medium of Boston has relieved the painful suspense concerning the disappearance of Isaac P. Fox, the bilked swindpion, of Rochester, New York. The medium declared that he was knocked on the head with a rock into the Genesee river, and the body is "lodged somewhere, but will soon be discovered."

—Miss Mary Harrington, daughter of ex-Assistant Secretary Harrington of the Treasury, is to wed a rich Italian Count in Paris.

—It is reported that Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, is about to marry a widow, well known in the higher circles at Washington.

—A New Orleans paper has the following in reference to Ex-Governor T. O. Moore, of Louisiana, recently pardoned by the President: The Governor is now on his plantation, eminently engaged in the herculean task of repairing the terrible desolation in which the late war left his once beautiful and productive plantation. some idea of the extent of this desolation may be formed from an incident which the reporter related, while in New Orleans a few days ago. On his return to his plantation he rode over his grounds, and when passing the site of his once large sugar house, startled three deer which were lying in their beds in apparent security. In 1860 there were few more highly cultivated and productive estates than Governor Moore's. His income from sugar and cotton alone exceeded $100,000. Now the value of this splendid estate but the land and the charred and blackened ruins of the once elegant, spacious and comfortable buildings.

An Item in the Saturday Wash.

Says the Springfield *Republican*: Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, announced Secretary Seward with great severity, in Saturday's debate in the House, for sending the constitutional amendment to the rebel States for their approval. After he retired, Mr. Cooper of Tennessee quietly reminded him that the House had directed its clerk to forward the amendment to the same States before it was known that Mr. Seward had done it. Mr. Scofield illustrated his contempt for Mr. Seward by a story:

An Englishman once, on exhibiting the qualities of his kennel to an American traveler, came upon an old dog who was nearly dead up. "This," said he, "is the best dog in the pack; he is brave and blind, deaf and old, but still the most valuable animal I have." "For what?" said the traveler. "His education was good, and his sense of smell is still perfect, and we like him out to put the puppies on the track and then return him." I know, Mr. Speaker, that it is hardly dignified to compare the Secretary of State to that old pointer, and I will tell you why I am not going to make the comparison. Said the nobleman, "I have owned that dog fifteen years, and, hard as he looks, he never bit the hand that fed him, or barked upon a false trail." [Laughter and applause.]

The Speaker hammered away with his mallet to restore order.

Mr. Scofield, mistaking the object of the Speaker, inquired whether his time was out.

No, suggested Mr. Stevens, in a low tone, he is only calling you to order for doing injustice to the dog. The remark was laughed at by those near enough to catch it.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

Its Provisions on Subjects in Which Our Citizens are Interested.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Wednesday.]

The tariff bill which was under consideration in the Senate on Monday in an amendment of the bill passed by the House of Representatives at the last session. It was reported by Mr. Fessenden from the Senate Committee of Finance, and provides for a thorough revision of the existing duties, naming specifically every article of commerce. It fills one hundred and nine printed pages of forty-five lines each. Its provisions in regard to some of the subjects in which our citizens are deeply interested, are as follows:

Manufactures of cotton are divided into five classes. On class one, consisting of plain woven goods—drills, jeans, sheetings, and other twilled fabrics, not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch—there is imposed a duty of four cents per square yard, if unbleached and uncolored; and four and a half cents per square yard if bleached or colored, and if in addition ten per centum ad valorem. On class two, consisting of finer goods of a similar description, not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, the duty is five cents per square yard; but, if bleached or colored, seven and a half cents per square yard, and in addition twenty per cent. ad valorem. On class four, consisting of all other manufactures of cotton commonly sold or purchased by the yard or other lineal measure, or by the piece, comprising twills over four leaved, satteen, jeans, net, lapped, and jacquard made fabrics, damasked and figured fabrics, cords, velveteens, velvets, velvetees, and fabrics embroidered or tambooned in the loom, not otherwise provided for, the duty is six cents per square yard; if bleached or colored, six cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem. If the duties thus levied amount to less than 30 per centum on brown goods, or 35 on bleached fabrics, they are to be assessed at thirty per centum ad valorem; if they are less than 35 per centum on bleached fabrics, they are to be assessed at 35 per centum ad valorem. Class five consists of cotton spool thread, cotton yarns, cotton thread not wound upon spools, cotton sewing, tapes, edgings, &c. Specific duties as well as ad valorem duties, ranging from 30 to 60 per centum, are imposed on nearly all these articles.

Woods are divided into three classes: class 1 consisting of clothing woods, class 2 of combing woods, class 3 of dye woods. On class 1, when the value at place of exportation is 32 cents or less per pound, the duty is 10 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem; when the value exceeds 32 cents per pound, the duty is 12 cents per pound, and in addition 10 per centum ad valorem. On class 2 specific duties are imposed. On class 3, when the value is 12 cents or less per pound, the duty is 10 cents per pound. When the value exceeds 12 cents, the duty is 20 cents. On raw sheepskins and Angora goatskins, imported with the wool on, the duty is 30 per centum; on woolen rags, shoddy, etc., 10 cents per pound, and on woolen flocks 5 cents per pound.

Manufactures of iron.—On cloths, cloakings, cassimeres, doeskins, shawls, flannels, &c., the duty is 40 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem. On blast keels and woolen or worsted yarns, valued at 60 cents per pound or less, the duty is 10 cents per pound; if the value is between 60 and 80 cents per pound, the duty is 20 cents per pound; if the value is above 80 cents per pound, the duty is 30 cents per pound; and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem. On bunting the duty is 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem. On women's and children's dress goods, and real or imitation camel's hair shawls, etc., 40 per centum ad valorem. On all other manufactures of wool, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty is 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem. On woolen hats and caps, ready made clothing, lastings, and all other articles, the duty is 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty five per centum ad valorem. On webbings, beltings, galloons, braids and laces, the duty is fifty cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem. On fringes gimp, passes, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons, tassel buttons, seventy per centum ad valorem. On Axminster and Exminster carpets, fifty per centum ad valorem. On Saxony, Wilton and Turkey Velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, eighty cents per square yard; on Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, seventy cents per square yard; on patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, fifty cents per square yard; on Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets, fifty cents per square yard; on treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted cloth, twenty-five cents per square yard; on ingrain, Venetian, list, and hemp carpets, twenty five cents per square yard; on floor oil cloth, thirty per cent. ad valorem; on carpets of wool, flax, or cotton, not otherwise provided for, forty per cent. ad valorem; on oilcloths for floors, by the square yard, fifty cents or less per square yard, thirty five per cent. ad valorem; if valued over fifty cents per square yard, forty five per centum ad valorem. On silk oilcloths, sixty per centum ad valorem. All woven silk fabrics are to be classified and taxed raw on dy.

Silk—On spun silk of sewing and silk in the gum, fifty per cent. ad valorem. On silk twist in the gum, silk or twist in the gum or purified, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Silk Manufacture.—On all ribbons, bindings, galloons, hat-bands, fringings, braids, fringes, purse gimps, gauze silks and articles of like denominations, cords, dress cords, cords and tassels, laces, edgings, nets, netting, veils, veilings, scarfs, mantles, and all articles of like description, made of silk, seventy per centum ad valorem. On all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part, or which is mixed with other materials, sixty per centum ad valorem.

Books, manufactures of iron and steel, hardware, &c., more than twelve pages of the bill are devoted. We have only space here to enumerate the proposed duties now leading to the law, viz: Pig iron, $9 per ton; on all iron in slabs, bloums, loops or other forms, not less finished than bars or rods, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, one and one-fourth cents per pound; on iron bars for rails, or rods or bolled plates, made to pattern, ready to lay down, seventy cents per hundred pounds; on iron bars of other description, from one and one fourth to one and three-fourth cents per pound; on iron from one and three-fourth to two and one half cents per pound. On iron hoop and scroll iron, from two and one-fourth to two and three-fourth cents per pound. On sheet or plate iron, from one and three-fourth to two and one half cents per pound. On all riddled or blistered steel, three cents per pound. On cast and shear steel in bars, ingots, rounds, slabs, plates and coils, valued at seven cents a pound or less, a duty of four cents per pound; if the value is more than seven cents per pound, a duty of four and a half cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem. On steel manufactured from iron by the Bessemer process, three cents per pound. On steel rails, or bars for railroad. On cutlery, from forty to fifty five per centum ad valorem.

For the protection of American Art a duty of $30 is imposed on oil paintings valued at less than $100, exclusive of frames; and a duty of $20 in addition to ten per centum ad valorem. On paintings valued at more than $100. On water-color paintings ten per cent. ad valorem. On pastilings and statuary, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem. Paintings and statuary which are the productions of artists residing abroad are to be admitted free of duty when imported for sale, and which are made to resemble in appearance our stated goods. The genuine are all others issued on the back or the packages decided and marked. Patented Dec. 16, 1863. M.W.F.

OIL LEADS.

Oil Lakes Under the Earth—Oil-Ducts; and How they are Produced—The Oil Land of West Virginia.

J. P. Weethee, who has during the past five years given much attention to the development of oil territory in West Virginia and Ohio, publishes in the McConnellsville, Ohio, *Herald*, an interesting article on oil leads. After reviewing the progress of the oil development in West Virginia, and speaking hopefully for the future of Ohio in this respect, he says:

In this hasty sketch, I shall take for granted (or, at least, not positively ascertained, viz: that far beneath the surface of the earth there are immense lakes stupified with oil and gas during materials, deposited there by their fires. From these lakes there are many oil-ducts or channels leading away from them, outward and toward the surface; that some of these channels reach the surface or the bases of our hills, and by liberal seams come to the gas are deprived of their heat in rising through the cool superstrata. If oil is thus formed and brought to the surface, its supply is exhaustless, and our future researches may be amply rewarded.

How are these *oil-ducts* produced? and what external marks are there of their existence? These channels are the results of great convulsions, produced by the expansive force of gases generated by heat.

Forces sufficiently powerful to elevate a mountain from its base, or to rend a hill asunder could open channels through the most dense superstrata for thousand of miles. In this mountain region, when the Alleghany mountains were formed, and the eastern coal formations charged from their qluminous structure, the force that created these ridges and spurs must have cracked the rocks and have opened great channels in various directions. Some of these fissures, resulting to the oil lakes, formed oil ducks or "leads." When such fissures extend upward to points near the surface of the earth, they formed oil springs and gas fountains. That the oil flows in such channels, is evident from these facts, namely: that the springs when traced to the rock, the soil is seen to issue from such seams. So, too, no paying well is obtained until an opening is struck. Oil men have recently attempted to imitate nature on a very limited scale, by exploding for pedoes to open other leads for the oil, and in some instances with gratifying success.

That there is a great oil lead in West Virginia, extending from the region of Burning Spring Run, in a Northwesterly direction to the Ohio River, is certainly true. The upheavals, subsidences, the oil and gas springs are clearly evidence of this. Indeed, our Silurian Stone; Hughes's River towards White Oak is almost a continuous chain of springs. Many of these springs are now being pumped in the market without going into warehouses where the supply had been in the habit of accumulating, thus relieving the difficulty of canceling his bond by the payment of the tax.

Collectors will therefore notify all persons who may hereafter execute bonds for the transportation of spirits in bond to warehouses that such spirits will be seized if found elsewhere than in transit to the warehouse for which a permit is issued; and Collectors will seize all spirits which may be found in their respective districts for which no transportation and which are evidently not in course of transit to the proper warehouse, unless it shall appear to their satisfaction that the transportation of such spirits was commenced prior to the 20th instant.

The sooner all distillers and persons engaged in the purchase and sale of distilled spirits are made aware that only those spirits which have been regularly withdrawn from warehouse, upon payment of the tax, can be regarded as legitimate objects of traffic, the better it will be for the interest of the Government and of all honest dealers. Collectors will also notify all persons who may hereafter execute transportation bonds, that in no event will the bond be cancelled except upon proof of the receipt of spirits into the proper warehouse, or proof of some special circumstances which have rendered a literal compliance with the conditions of the bond impossible.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

News from Pennsylvania Oil Regions

A Fenian Circle has been organized at Titusville, and forty members enrolled.

The "impeachment" question is the topic of discussion before the Titusville Literary Association.

A Vigilance Committee has been organized on Pennis Runner the purpose of clearing out the desperadoes.

The Story well on the Bennehoff Run, together with the lease on which it is situated, were purchased at Sheriff's sale on Friday.

The well on the Dean lease of the Benninghoff Farm, owned by E. W. Anderson and others, has increased to one hundred and thirty barrels per day.

The engine house of the well on lease 2¼ McClintock Farm took fire, accidentally, on Sunday, and burned furiously. Through the energy of Mr. Whitney, the Superintendent, the flames were arrested.

A fire occurred at Nos. 5 and 7 Holmden street, Pithole, on Sunday last, the flames getting considerable headway, but through the exertions of the citizens it was kept from spreading. All the building that first caught been burned, the Dunkirk House, Jamestown Drug Store, and twenty other buildings would also have been consumed. The fire originated from a defective stove pipe.

Mr. Jackson, cashier of the First National Bank of Titusville, having lately taken unto himself that better part called wife, his friends called to tender their congratulations, and to leave a brilliant testimonial of their regard in the form of a silver pitcher, silver service, salver, and cups, which were presented by S. Miner, Esq., in a few well and appropriate little speech, which read like a poem.

The Pithole City water works have passed into the hands of the borough authorities—they having leased it from Mr. M. M. Moore at the rental of $25 per week, with the privilege of purchasing at any time before the expiration of the lease for two thousand dollars—the amount of money paid for the works at the time of purchasing to apply on purchase money.

The Union Musical Association, of Titusville, has resumed its rehearsals. At a regular meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James P. Reed; Vice President, C. Mather; Secretary, C. Marvin Coburn; Treasurer, L. M. Little; Musical Director, Charles L. Wagner; Assistant Musical Director, J. P. Burtis; Pianist, C. Marvin Coburn; Trustees, S. E. Wheeler, D. K. Williams and S. E. Wing.

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COLGATE'S COLGATE'S COLGATE'S Glycerine and Honey Soaps, Glycerine and Honey Soaps, Glycerine and Honey Soaps, Glycerine and Honey Soaps, For Chapped Hands, For Chapped Hands, Sold Cheaper Sold Cheaper Sold Cheaper Sold Cheaper At

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GEORGE MUIR, OF ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS, PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO., SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE REV. E. A. WILSON'S

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I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physician informed me that they could do nothing more for me, and that being utterly hopeless that I had not spiritual aid or a comfortable living. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, I can call and see me in person (above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary cure. WITHOUT GOD

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Cloths Cassimeres Satinets Cottonades Jeans Vest Pat. &c. Also, a fine assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailor's Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

As the entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been sold, all persons wishing bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION DAILY PRAYER MEETING, 12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT LECTURE ROOM OF THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street,

Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

Attention is called to the sale on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Court House of that city (unless disposed of at private sale previously), No. 104 Penn street, between Hay and Pike Fourth ward.

COAL WORKS, AN INTEREST In one of the finest Coal Works on the Monongahela River for sale at a great bargain; now in successful operation; capacity 15,000 BUSHELS PER DAY. Only $5,000 required to be paid down, balance on long time. Address with full name,

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A full stock of LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, &c., for sale by

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RYE FLOUR for family use, put up in 25 pound bags. Also, Breakfast Hominy, White and Yellow Meal. Corn and Rye Meal. Packed and for Sale at the Family Grocery Store of

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If you want a good ride, go to Howard's Stable, for a Good Team.

HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable, First street, near Monongahela House.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WHAT BEAUTIFUL FURS.

Daily Commercial

ON THE STAIRS.

ough the footsteps of midnight advances,
linger a while on the waters—
to witness our words and our glances
e astral that ever on flames
n contrast with freezing November
beam of their brilliance appears—
ll forget them, but I shall remember—
Either these glances for years.

ot the fingers for needless assurance,
the lips for a token of truth—
a guide for female endurance
fifth weakness of youth!
ppiness that never shall slumber,
as its brave song in my ears!
ay for them, but I must remember—
Either these moments for years.

hough the spirit be robbed of its buoyancy,
erased in the cumbersome clay—
hough like wood of deciduous appearance
fitter endeavor away
e fair flame have once existed, December,
e exhausted, it bears
ay forget them, but I shall remember—
mber these moments for years.

s now I pass out of the portal,
a numberless silence of thought,
consubstance, immersed but immortal,
the dwelling of earth taken no fight,
where the ashes of lives falling amber
ghastly with flickering tears,
ay forget them when I shall remember
a moments survive the years.

MEN AND MONKEYS.

What Agassiz Thinks.

twelfth and last lecture on Brazil, d in Boston, Prof. Agassiz devoted luding portions of his remarks to ject of the monkey tribes, and a of the Professor's theory that the races of men have different ori- his, he said, was an awkward sub- one which he dreaded to discuss, it was relieved from some of the sement which surrounded it while existed, when the assertion of the ty of the negro was regarded as a of the system of slavery. The on was also unpleasant, because it l a dissent from the doctrine of origin which the Christian world ng held sacred.

e felt bound to express his convic- this subject. While regarding the tribe as the highest of the quad- mammalia, and as next to man, l not sanction the doctrine of final mation of monkeys into men, and inclined to admit that we are the ans of the highest monkeys to nection the lecturer remarked in teresting manner upon the eristics of the monkey, the ontang, the Chimpanzee, the and the gibbon, making them lies distinct from man, though in oints having affinity, yet having t resemblances. Considering the re- rom whence these monkey tribes their origin, it must be concluded hey were allied to any of the races it was to the Mongolian and the ind not to the white, but a critical ation of facts would warrant the t of transmutation, or the doctrine n have a common origin. The fact t you cannot forget such a moment, Moltke, would exasperate me indeed. ntlemen, by your consent, I shall him indemnity; may I not?" Gen- Moltke smiled, but, like your Grant, ned silent.

s anecdote, which is literally true, etermines Bismarck. He, too, smokes gar, cracks his joke, remains undis- d, and is sure of the final victory of plomatic Sadowas.

Four Popular Fictions.

following stories are constantly re- d in the newspapers, and as often as a year they all find lodgment in one g or another throughout the country. time they were set at rest.

1. That Charles Dickins is habitual- pecuniary difficulty; that he lives id his means, and is obliged to go into ery once or twice a year. That he ade up with Mrs. Dickens, and they ive together again.

rles Dickens is not only in the year- script of very large sums, both from oks and his readings, but he is one best business men in England, living his means most judiciously, his benevolence is nobly conspicu- His wife has not come back to him, ill lives in her own establishment in on, while his residence is at Roches- hirty miles from the city.

2. That one of Mr. Longfellow's hters was born without arms; that raws and paints beautifully with her

s error arose from a photograph a, by a mistake in position, gave the ession of an armless child.

3. That Samuel Rogers, the English kept a million pound note framed and up in his library.

s absurd story was started by an lishman in America, and was first ed in a foolish account of some Lon- authors in a book called "Pen and Ink ches." The writer's name was John Dix, who hoaxed the reading pu blic rious ways.

4. That the lyrical poem beginning n old and blind" was written by John n.

e piece was written by a lady of Phila- da, some years ago, who never pre- d Milton had anything to do with it.

Cheese as Food.

mpared with other people the Amer- place put little value on cheese as an le of food. We use it as a condiment, e, or side dish, rather than as neces- or proper food. In England, Scotland, nd, Wales, and in many parts of con- tal Europe, it is regarded as a com- and sometimes a necessary article of There is reason why it should be garded. Its composition is very sim- to that of flesh, the case in represent- the muscular fiber, and the buttery er the fat portion. Casein is an al- minous substance, useful in building he muscles, and the buttery matter concentrated carbon as useful, in its for food as fat meat. The Swiss ss hunters take on their expedi- ain sometimes for days together, ex- d to intense cold and undergoing the test of exercise, only a small quantity cese and a flask of brandy. The Eng- harvesters live on ale, cheese, bread, casionally a bit of mutton. The grans and Hollanders use cheese as a n article of food.

ith some persons cheese is not in favor use of its constpating qualities. Eat- ew it is less so than when toasted or le into the popular dish known as ch rarebit. In this form it is scarcely e the human stomach. The fatty par- s are seperated from the albumen and ar supply as liquid oil, while the al- en is changed to a tough, stringy sub- ce, without nutritious qualities and ost as indigestible as soole leather. ese derives a nutritious and market m from the districts in which it is pro- d. The Stilton cheese is a synonym uperior excellence to the English pal- and those who have made themselves ainted with Teutonic tastes understand what is meant by Limburger and zer kase. But for years past the erican cheeses have been growing in favor, not only here, but in England. A late number of the London *Spectator* says:—"The Americans and Canadians are emulating our most successful dairymen, and really choice American and Canadian cheese may not be obtained from those English importers who have made themselves well acquainted with the best sources of supply."

If cheese could be afforded at a fair price as compared with meat, there is no reason why it should not become, in a measure, a substitute, as it seems to be especially adapted to restore the force expended by those whose work is extra laborious and exhaustive; and, indeed, it may be questioned, now, whether it is not as cheap, all things considered, as fresh meats. It is a subject worthy some consideration.

ROMAN WOMEN.—The ancient Romans, in some respects, were in advance of the present age in their practical physiological knowledge. This was especially the case in the habits of the women. They seemed to be fully aware of the fact that a hardy race must be born of healthful mothers, and consequently any usage or practice likely to affect injuriously the health of women was viewed by the State with suspicion. The muscles were systematically educated. Frequent bathing was required by law. Large bath houses were established, which were places of common resort. For several centuries of the best ages of Rome it was a criminal offense for a Roman mother to drink intoxicating liquors. At the time of our Savior on earth, and for a long period after, it was considered infamous for a woman to taste wine. For a guest to hold was looked upon as a deep insult, as it implied a want of chastity on her part. History records several deaths where they were put to death by their husbands because they smell of "tometum." The consequence of this physical training and abstinence from all intoxicating liquor was that the Romans were noted for their endurance and strength. Had we the same habits, with our superior Christian civilization, we should astonish the world by our physical health and strength.

TO LIGHT A DARK ROOM.—The London *Builder* recommends a plan for lighting a dark room in which the darkness is caused by its being situated on a narrow street or lane. The *Builder* says if the glass of a window in such a room is placed several inches within the outer face of the wall, as is the general custom in building houses, it will admit very little light, that which it gets being only the reflection from the walls of the opposite houses. If, however, for the window be substituted another in which all the panes of glass are roughly ground on the outside, and flush with the outer wall, the light from the whole of the visible sky and from the remotest parts of the opposite wall will be introduced into the apartment, reflected from the innumerable faces of facets on the rough grinding of glass which has produced. The whole window will appear as if the sky were beyond it, and from every point of this luminous surface light will radiate into all parts of the room.

A REMARKABLE TREE.—A traveler gives the following account of the "Zamang," a tree belonging to the sub-order Cesalpine, which he saw in Venezuela, South America:

Its head is somewhat the shape of an open umbrella, and covers every nearly an acre of ground. In 1857 I measured its head in its greatest diameter from east-southeast to west northwest, most carefully, and found it to be 295 feet and 11 inches. Fifty years previous it was found by Humboldt to measure in its greatest diameter 162 feet, French measure, which is equal to about 204 feet 6 inches, English. Hence we see that this extraordinary tree has, within fifty-seven years, increased the horizontal diameter of its head only by two feet six inches, by which we may infer that it is of a good old age. The natives assert, moreover, that as far back as the discovery of the country by the Spaniards, three and a half centuries ago, the "Zamang" was, even at that early day reputed for its enormous size. At the time I saw it it was but thinly covered with leaves, and seemed to lack vigor of growth. The natives hold it in high veneration, and it was against the law to break even the smallest twig from it.

A PRETTY FISH.—Mr. Lord, an English traveler, and a clever sensation writer, has just published in London a book on British Columbia and the Pacific Coast, in which among other traveler's tales he gives a lively description of the octopus, in "the Brobdingnagian proportions he obtains in the snug bays and long inland canals along the east side of Vancouver's Island." The creature is a huge flat disk, with eight long radiating snake like arms, fringed with numberless suckers, and which it uses like oars in midwater, like spider's legs on the bottom, as stiffening to the sides of rock, hangers on the rank aquatic vegetation, and collectively as a hand for grasping its prey. These arms are gifted with prodigious strength and lightning like mobility. The Indians display great skill and daring in hunting the monster in their canoes with long spears.

TERRA ALBA.—The extent to which this fine white earth is employed in adulterating pulverized sugar, confectionary, flour, prepared cocoa, spices, milk, etc., is incalculable. Unhonestly as the law is made a traffic and manufacture in these days, and compels those who would rather be honest so they imagine) to "do as others do," A chalky taste in the delicate white cracker, a tastelessness in bread, a whity scum in the tea cup from a spoonful of snowy sugar, with many another uncomprehended indication, betray the presence of the ever-present adulterator. Two-thirds their weight of terra alba has been obtained from lozenges. This comparatively new ingredient is imported from Ireland, and that largely, costing only about a dollar and a quarter per cwt.

WELDING WITHOUT HEAT.—It is a curious fact that iron, and even steel, can be welded by pressure, or by pressure combined with friction or rubbing. This may be seen in the action of the nail machine where two or three nails or tacks come together between the header and the dies. In this case we may saw across the sections of the connected nicks without discovering any evidence of separation. So sometimes the steel point of an upright shaft turning under a great pressure will weld itself to the step if this is of a metal similar to the steel.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ASTONISHING.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North Sixth street, Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 15 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of MERCAT'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required. JOS. FLEMING Agent, 84 Market street.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE.....SAM'L H. DRUIT

KANE & DRUIT,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oct29

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

AND FAMILY RECIPES.

jy8

PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,

mh19 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLAIM AGENT.

CLAIMS AGAINST STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR BACK PAY, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS, of all kinds, promptly secured. No charge unless successful.

L. P. STONE,

Attorney-at-Law,

118 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.

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PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND ST.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

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COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,

ON GLASS OR PAPER.

LONG & SMITHSON,

66 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Fourth.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 25th, last time of the great Scenic Success of

MONEY AND MISERY;

OR, HIGH CRIME AND LOW CRIME.

With the beautiful Child Actress, LITTLE JENNIE BLANCHE, as Flora Grace.

Saturday Afternoon Grand Fashionable Matinee—For performance, the beautiful scriptural story of THE PRODIGAL SON.

Monday—Miss Helen Western, as CYNTHIA.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Business Manager.....H. W. WILLIAMS.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

A splendid Bill TO NIGHT. Second appearance of the Champion Clog Dancer, Mr. DUKE SANDS, who will appear THIS EVENING in his Wonderful Clog Dance.

First performance of the great Fairy Burlesque entitled

THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES,

With all its original Music, Brilliant Effects, Grand Amazonian Marches, &c., &c.

After which the Grand Olio of Song, Dance and the Superb Ballet.

The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime, entitled LA FITTE OF DANUBE.

GERMAN THEATER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On FRIDAY EVENING, January 25th, 1867,

LORBEERBAUM UND BETTELSTAB,

ODER DREI WINTER EINES DICHTERS.

Drama in 3 acts mit einem Nachspiele in 1 act, genannt,

BETTELSTAB UND LORBEERBAUM; ODER 20 JAHRE SPÄTER.

Mr. OTTO V. HOYM in his great character as Heinrich.

GRAND

PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENT.

MASONIC HALL.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, commencing MONDAY, January 28th, the Renowned

Fakir of Vishnu.

In his Pleasing and Laughable Feats of Prestidigitation. 150 Beautiful and Costly Presents will be distributed to the audience at the close of each entertainment.

TICKETS.....25 CENTS.

Family Ticket admitting six persons, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

MATINEE.—On Saturday, when Children will be admitted for 15 cents, every one receiving a present. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

PENN STREET.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

New Songs, Dances, and the Grand Minstrel Scene, concluding with

ROBERT EMMET,

THE MARTYR OF IRISH LIBERTY.

Look out for the BLACK CROOK BALLET.

MASONIC HALL.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS! ONE WEEK MORE, COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, 1867.

Positively the Last week of the Season of FATHER KEMP'S celebrated

OLD FOLKS CONCERT COMPANY.

In costumes of one hundred years ago. EMMA J. NICHOLS will appear every evening this week in her beautiful songs and ballads.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Seats can be secured in the Hall, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

CITY SELL FOSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small shoe cuts posted in completeness please to call. Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Agent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the privilege of one of the same. oct-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE SPRING SESSION

OF H. M. TWINING'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence on FEBRUARY 1ST. A few more scholars can then be admitted.

PITTSBURGH

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

FHELAN'S BUILDING, 24 FIFTH STREET, an Evening Class for Males, will commence the FIRST MONDAY in February, at 7½ o'clock. For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

The Spring Session will commence on FEBRUARY 6th, 1867, and continue twenty weeks.

References—Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

For Circulars apply to the Principal.

MRS. C. E. SMYTH, Brownsville, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

The duties of this Institution will be resumed on

Thursday, January 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced Professors conduct the English, Classical, Scientific, Mathematical and Military Departments of the Academy.

Strict attention is given to Moral and Religious Instruction of Cadets.

For Circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh:

Charles H. Paulson, Esq. | Jos. Woodwell, Esq.
J. W. Woodwell, Esq. | Jas. Lloyd, Esq.
Robert Wilson, Esq. | Robert Dickey, Esq.
Jno. S. Wilson, Esq. | W. S. Haven, Esq.
S. S. Fowler, Esq. | Hon J. P. Penney or to Col. THEO. HYATT, president P. M. A.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL. COAL.—

Philad'a. and Youghiogheny Coal Co.,

Miners and Shippers by Railroad and River of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY COAL.

Are prepared to fill promptly orders for LUMP COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK, at Lowest Market Rates, either in lots of Flats at Mines, from yard, or delivered to any part of the city. Barges loaded to order. Cars loaded for Eastern and Western Roads. Orders left at Office, Yard, or through P. Postoffice will receive prompt attention.

Yard—Foot of TRY STREET, near Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

Office, with Penn's Insurance Co., No. 31 FIFTH STREET, Second Floor, Pittsburgh.

T. N. PATTERSON, Supt.

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WM. M. CLANEY.....WARDEN CUMMING.
E. N. HUNTSMAN.....J. L. MILLER.

WM. M. CLANEY & CO.,

Gas Coal Works.

SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN

SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK. Postoffice address Box 587 Pittsburgh, and Lock Box 87 Allegheny City.

GENERAL OFFICE, second story, Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. BRANCH OFFICES: No. 5 Liberty street, under Penn's R. R., opposite Mechanics street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and P. F. W. C. R. R., Allegheny. All orders left at either the above places will receive prompt attendance.

POINT PITT COAL COMPANY,—

Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Steam Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, general office second story Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office corner Try and Third street, Pittsburgh. Orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attendance.

Postoffice address, Box 587, Pittsburgh.

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A. M'CLINTOCK,	WM. RINEHART,
GEO. S. HEAD,	JAS. MONTGOMERY,
W. T. BRYAN,	JOHN HAYS.
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J. J. GILLESPIE, Pres't. | A. ENGLISH, Secy.
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W. M. CLANEY & CO., Managers.

COKE, COAL, LIME—

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARD—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE—No. 84 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL as COKE West. oct26

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON

AND

COMPANY,

54

Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

OFFER AT ALL TIMES

GOOD GOODS

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Terms - - CASH.

S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

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N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,

Ready-Made Clothing, 17 Fifth Street

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,

NO. 17 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prices Reduced,

Prices Reduced,

ON

Clothing,

EQUAL TO THE GREAT FALL IN GOODS.

The Largest Assortment of

Winter Clothing

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

IN THIS CITY.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDERSKIRTS, for Ladies—warranted not to break, and much superior to Flannel.

LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES.

PATENT BARMUFFS, just the thing for Skaters—a new article just opened.

FINE CASHMERE SCARFS, just the thing for New Years Gifts—a new lot of all widths.

LINED KID AND CALF GLOVES—all sizes.

ENGLISH and FRENCH MERINO HOSIERY, a splendid assortment just received at reduced prices.

HOODS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS.

SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c.

Repairing and Dyeing of KNIT GOODS.

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, greatly reduced.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.

Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Years Gifts will find many useful and suitable articles.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

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JOHN PORTER,

Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET ST.,

HAS NOW IN STORE AT VERY

LOW PRICES.

DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
CHOICE STYLES POPLINS,
BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
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MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Dunkenon Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant & C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy23

O. S. BEYER.....GEO. A. CAUGHEY

BEYER & CAUGHEY

(Successors to Geo. S. Byers & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

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No. 74 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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BREWERS.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers,

Successors to

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh,
WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny.

The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER,

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities, and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND BARKER'S ALLEY.

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PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & M'KAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug15-ly

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves, Hollow Ware,

TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.

ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK, promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny city. I. W. GRAFTON.

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PAPER SACKS.

GODFREY & CLARK,

No. 257 LIBERTY STREET,

The best PAPER and COTTON, FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order.

no16-ly

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (late of the Arvil.) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE ROAD MANS. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 27, 1856.

1st. Capital	$250.000 00
With the privilege of increasing to	$500.000 00
2d. Assets. Stock and bills, each secured by two approved names	$125.000 00
U. S. Seven thirties	125.000 00
Cash in Bank	24.882 43
Premium notes	19.944 33
Individual Book Accounts	4.059 67
	$298.116 43
3d. Amount of premiums received 1866	49.931 66
	9 136 20
4th. Interest received in 1866	$21.966 45
5th. Paid for losses, as follows, viz: Losses,	4.867 16
Reinsurance	316 74
Government taxes	697 97
State taxes	375 00
Fire fixtures account, charged to Profit and Loss	912 97
Commissions and Telegraphing	1,149 65
Board Marine Underwriters	153 00
Fire Marshal	33 00
Salaries, Rent, Stamps and all other Expenses not enumerated above	5,674 12
	$34.999 66
6th. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31 1866	911.830 00
7th. Amount of Losses unadjusted, claims against the Company, and Debts of every character not exceeding	18.287 59

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALLEGHENY, from April 1st, 1866, (the date of its last report) to December 31, 1866, embracing a period of Eight Months.

Capital subscribed	$100.000 00
Capital paid in	50,000 00
Capital in Stock, Due Bills	50,000 00
	100.000 00

ASSETS

U. S. 5 20's	$20,000 00
U. S. 7 30's	30,000 00
7's Mortgages (city property)	12,000 00
Bills Receivable	16,598 74
Office Furniture	434 83
Interest accrued, but not due	725 79
Cash on Deposit	1,041 75
	$38,770 62
Installments not paid in and for which the stockholders are individually liable	50.000 00
	$108,770 62
Amount of premiums received	7,688 65
Amount derived from Interest	1,838 17
	$9,526 82
Amount of Expenses	$1,201 30
Amount of Losses	8,230 52
Ratio of Losses and Expenses to Receipts	31.000
Amount of risks outstanding	$628,119 99

LIABILITIES

Losses unpaid	
Sundry unpaid bills	36.77
	$41 77

JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 27, 1856.

1st. Capital authorized and paid in	$ 100.000 00
2d. Assets—U. S. 7 30's	$76,500 00
" S. 5 20's	3,000 00
Cash	8,397 83
Bills Receivable	4,100 00
Insurance Stock	2,500 00
Bank Stock	21,000 00
Book Account	1,346 11
Office Furniture	264 10
	$ 119.357 42
3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive	$ 33.039 17
4th. Amount of interest (net)	$ 7.485 39
5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866 as follows, viz: Fire, Cargo and Marine Losses	$22,416 96
Returned premiums	2,804 91
Commissions on premiums	3,229 64
Government Tax & Stamps	859 92
Re-insurance	58 75
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	3,395 35—$ 31.715 68
6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866	$1.555.764 94

7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities, December 31st, 1866, in three unadjusted losses, estimated but not exceeding $5,339 00

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER

$17,500,000,

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent

no24 NO. 87 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Dept. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co warehouse up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against loss by fire and marine risk. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known, and whose policy and whose are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which has commended us to a liberal share of the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James M'Auley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alfred Slagle,	David M. Long,
Reese J. Thomas,	John R. Moorhead,
Charles J. Clarke,	James P. Hanna,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer.	

WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods, and Stocks of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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WM. PHILLIPS,	T. P. SHRIVER
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES
JOHN PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
FRANK B. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. P. KIRKPATRICK,	W. HANNON, JR.,
Capt. JAMES MILLER	CHAS. ARNOLD,
W. L. PHILLIPS, President.	
JOHN WATT, Vice President.	
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.	
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.	

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. P. GARDNER, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage by the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayou and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

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R. G. JONES,	T. CALDWELL, Jr.
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SAMUEL PEARSON,	W. A. ROBBINS,
E. M. KIRK,	

Capt. J. ATKINSON General Agent

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES.....F. W. R. LATHAM.....JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE

COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pinnock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

THE MANUFACTURE OF

Sheetings,

COTTON YARNS,

CARPET CHAIN,

Candle Wick and Batting.

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and MONTOUR STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

no3

CROCERIES, &c.

MEANS & COFFIN,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.

J. A. PAUL.....T. H. GIBSON.

PAUL & GIBSON,

Grocers and Ship Chandlers,

No. 227 PENN STREET,

Corner of IRWIN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

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H. RIDDLE,

NO. 182 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, and the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. no17

FOR SALE—

100 bbls. Flour;
1,000 bush. Oats;
100 boxes Cheese;
500 bush Potatoes;
25 kegs Apple Butter;
3 bbls. Eggs, 10 kegs Lard;
6 bbls Roll Butter; 6 bbls Dried Apples;
Dressed Hogs, Poultry, Buckwheat Flour.

BURTON BROS.,
803 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

Removal.

McCALLUM BROS.,

WILL REMOVE

To their new Warehouse, No. 51 FIFTH ST., in February, 1867.

Until then they offer their new stock on hand at

Moving Prices;

So as to open with a new assortment

McCALLUM BROS.,

oct 87 FOURTH STREET.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

OFFER AT

Wholesale and Retail,

CARPETS.

A new stock of choice patterns, which cannot be excelled in extent and variety.

WINDOW SHADES,

In Green, Tan Color, Buff, Lavender, Drab, and Fancy Colors, with plain, neat and rich Gilt and Velvet Borders, over Two Hundred different patterns.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

All the best patterns in market in sheets 3, 6, 7½, 12, 18 and 24 feet wide.

SCOTCH WINDOW HOLLANDS,

Buff, Green, Blue and White, in all widths.

English Woolen Druggets,

In Bright Colors, 1¼, 2¼, 2 8-4, 3, and 3½ Yards Wide.

WOOLEN AND LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS

ENGLISH WILTON AND VELVET RUGS,

SWISS LACE AND APPLICATION CURTAINS,

In patterns that are not be found elsewhere.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS FOR HEAVY CURTAINS.

New Patterns Cornices,

Carpet and Curtain Upholstery.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Will send careful and experienced Upholsters in any part of the country to lay Carpets and put up Curtains, Shades, &c. We solicit an examination of stock, by jobbers in large or small quantities, being confident that we can offer substantial inducements for orders both as regards goods, prices and facilities for doing the most extensive business in the West.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,

Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor. no21-ood

SOMETHING NEW.

PATENT SHADE ROLLER,

FOR

WINDOWS, SKYLIGHTS, AWNINGS, VESTIBULES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

NEW DRUGGETS

FELTINGS, ROBES,

WATER PROOF AFGHANS,

JUST FROM EUROPE. CHOICE STOCK OF

CHEAP CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c., AT

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

23 FIFTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

LADIES' WATCHES,

LADIES' WATCHES.

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CRES

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh Artists' Studio.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday contains "Sketches of Travel," written by Mr. Jane Howell Moore, in which he lady refers to Pittsburgh and its artists as follows: "The cars bring us into Pittsburgh, which one would imagine on fire, if judged by the dense clouds of smoke and falling soot which seems to envelope the city. The sight is disheartening, but when one has courage to penetrate through this, we think he will pronounce the people friendly, cordial and kind. The glass works at Birmingham are objects of curiosity, as well as Allegheny Cemetery, which is beautifully situated; a granite monument surrounded by cannon, marks the grave of Gen. Alexander Hays, who fell at the battle of the Wilderness. On the shafts are the names of thirty three battles in which he took part, both in the Mexican and late war. But he fell before the last enemy, which is—death.

Pittsburgh claims, as citizens, several fine artists, and in the studios of George Hetzel, Jasper Lawman, Clarence Johns, Trevor McClurg, and the brothers William and Alfred Wall we passed some pleasant hours. Mr Lawman, who studied under the same master as the distinguished Healy, though better known as a portrait painter of no mean ability, has two charming twilight scenes, executed in leisure hours. In the one its lengthening shadows are seen under the arch of a bridge; in a little boat below a figure is seen playing with the line, apparently, but really, watching a female, in the dreamy loveliness of the hour. The other is a scene in the woods, the branches of whose trees are entwined in a thick mass of foliage the deep golden tints of the sky are visible. Bright as these are, they are fading, the day is nearly gone, and the shades will soon fold away silently, but lovingly, every tender bud and blossom. The wails of Mr. Jones's studio are variously ornamented with cattle and fruit pieces; "rabbits getting into a trap," "dead pheasants," and on another canvas a basket is seen with apples rolling out, just such rough looking green apples as one is willing to eat in winter. But the most speaking picture is that of a shepherd's dog, with spirited eye and ear, watching. Every one who has had in his household, and is familiar with the traits of a pet dog, must appreciate this picture. We find below, Mr. Hetzel, whose fame has long been associated with gems in the way of fruit and game pictures, an excellent, life like group, remarked to us, that he considered aim the finest painter of the kind in America. The light and bloom on these grapes are beautiful. We can hardly resist touching those which have fallen carelessly from the baskets, the ripeness also in this luscious pear are very natural. Mr. McClurg is better known through his painting of "The Volunteer's Return," which has since been engraved. The original and for twelve hundred dollars. "The Kissing Bough," which adorned in the New York Exhibition, now hangs in the studio. The last touches are now being put to a wild fir scene by Alfred Wall, in the cold light of an early morning, every bare twig of the trees is seen in outline against the frosty sky. It is winter but seen in its brightness. Somewhat similar is the one hastily sketched on canvas, of a "Morning in December," the river over whose frozen surface a sled is crossing reminds us of the ice bound Susquehanna, on whose lovely banks we passed our school days, with its piles of cord wood. But by the sun's rays into repose sparkling brilliants. Years ago, in a New York gallery, some of Wm. Wall's pictures were pointed out to us, and he has lost none of his power. Wherever in these landscapes a figure is seen it is introduced, his pencil seems to exult, and we have clear, sparkling water before us. In Gillespie's gallery of paintings, engravings, &c., on Wood street, is a fine bust of Alexander Campbell, of West Virginia, by Mr. Rogers, the sculptor, who has designed several public monuments to soldiers, and who has now in his studio an affecting memorial to the fallen dead over a little three year old darling of Mr. Lippincott. The child figure, which is from life, represents the child peeping in their bed and gliding downward as a butterfly, imprisoned in those tiny fingers.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Max Killed.

Yesterday morning at five minutes before twelve o'clock, an accident occurred on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, above Anderson street, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, resulting in the death of an old man named David Hunt. Mr. Hunt had been partially deaf for some time past, and was walking along the railroad track towards Anderson street, when the Sharpsburg Accommodation train came backing up behind him. The conductor and brakeman who were standing on the platform of the front car, hallooed to him to get out of the way but being deaf, of course the timely warning was not heeded. They again hallooed to him, but noticing that he failed to hear them, they whistled "down brakes," but before the train could be stopped, the front car had struck Mr. Hunt. The first truck passed over him without injury, but he was caught in the second truck, ran over, and dragged a distance of about 150 feet. When extricated it was found that he had been horribly mangled, his right leg broken in several places, his left leg cut off below the knee, his jaw smashed and his head badly cut. Straps Le Roy, Dr. Wm. Wall, and a constable on the ground, and Wall, and a constable on the ground, and Wall, and a constable on the ground, and